

GLANCING BACKWARD

WHAT A VAST CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE!

The Country Does Not Recognize Itself in Viewing Its Condition of a Year Ago—Farmers the Ones Who Have Received the Greatest Benefit.

(Washington Letter.)

This ought to be a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year for a large proportion of the people of the United States.

There are several reasons and it may not be improper from this national standpoint, where they are easily looked at, to enumerate some of them.

Glance over the files of your papers of the corresponding date four years ago and even three years ago, and, if you have not them at hand, recall to your recollection the circumstances of that time. Want and suffering in every city; hundreds of thousands of people out of employment; business suspended and business men called upon to give of their funds to keep the unemployed of their own communities from starvation; soup houses established everywhere; idle men in search of employment or in search of sustenance; thousands sleeping in station houses and public buildings in the great cities. Everybody who recalls the experiences of the first and second winters which followed the election of a free trade President and Congress and contrasts them with those of today, must feel that there is occasion for gratitude in the present condition of his own community and the communities of his country.

Take the farmer and his condition as another example. While he was not

of the United States of this proposed system of finance, the currency in circulation is more than \$200,000,000 in excess of that on the day that Mr. Bryan was nominated upon the free silver platform. And this is another of the numerous causes for congratulation to the people of the United States on this holiday occasion.

What is the cause of all these changes? The cause is found simply in the difference of policy and administration between the Cleveland free trade period and the McKinley protective tariff period. Under the former policy the country had reached the lowest ebb in finance and trade within the memory of the generation, but with the appearance of Bryan and the free silver heresy a still further stagnation was felt until things at one time seemed to be at a standstill. But with the election of a President pledged to protection and sound money an immediate difference is seen. Even before it was possible to enact any legislation which would change the operation of the government, or even before any change was made in the occupancy of the White House, the confidence restored to the country and business in the knowledge that proper legislation would be enacted as soon as possible was marked on all sides. Then came the inauguration of President McKinley and later the enactment of a Republican tariff law, designed to furnish sufficient revenue and to protect American industries, and the result has been a steady growth of prosperity and an increase of business all over the land. Prices of farm products have risen, wages of employees have been increased, thousands of unemployed have been given work, and the country is entering into a season of prosperity which is a great contrast to the years of free trade which are fresh in the memories of the people. GEO. WILLIAMS.

REPUBLICAN OPINION.

The Republicans in Congress and the departments are moving in the direction of rigid economy in government expenditures, and the appropriations for the current fiscal year are likely to be considerably reduced. This fact adds to the probability that the Dingley law is going to prove ample in its revenue producing capacity. Indeed, the members of the committees which framed it are unanimous in their agreement with treasury officials that it will meet the requirements of the government and that no further revenue legislation will be necessary.

Congressman Sayers of Texas, who surprised his Democratic associates by expressing some vigorous protective sentiments in the announcement of his candidacy for the governorship, is being congratulated upon his frank recognition of the new order of things in the south. The rapidity of the growth of the protective sentiment in that section is remarkable, and is exemplified in the fact that there are now more protectionists in Congress from the south than at any time in the history of the country.

An educational test is a prominent feature of the immigration restriction bill now pending before the Republican Congress and likely to be made a law. The Republican party has always been the champion of intelligence and education, while those opposed to it have welcomed to their ranks a large percentage of the unsatisfactory element coming from abroad. It will be remembered that the immigration restriction bill of last Congress was vetoed by a Democratic President.

Those astonishing reports from Washington just after the meeting of Congress which indicated that the Hawaiian annexation proposition was likely to fail can not stand the test of examination. Many of the men who were regarded as opposed to the treaty are now indicating a disposition to support it, and the chief opposition yet remaining comes from those who are unwilling to look with favor upon anything originating with the Republican party, as this proposition does. Japan has concluded to withdraw her protest, since she sees that the United States is really in earnest about it, and that interference by her would unfavorably affect her present friendly relations with the United States.

"Bimetallism must mean one of two things: Either it is two kinds of money of unequal value circulating side by side by reason of the exchange of the less valuable for that of greater value, or else two kinds of money of such intrinsic equality of value that they will circulate naturally side by side. We have a bimetallic currency in the United States now. A firm establishment of the gold standard with such interchangeability with silver as will make it acceptable on an equality with gold will maintain this bimetallicism, the same as it has existed for the last 18 years."—Secretary Gage before house committee on banking and currency.

With Germany, Russia, France, Japan and Great Britain extending their influence in China, the financial world is liable to wake up some fine morning to find that country has adopted the gold standard. Can this be the secret reason of the sudden anxiety of Senator Teller on this subject? He knows that the rejection of the silver standard by China would be an immense loss to his constituents, the silver mine owners of the West, from whom China has been a heavy purchaser, and if reports are true, Mr. Teller is himself somewhat interested in silver mines.

The talk of cheap money only catches the men who do not understand its real meaning. When it is brought among business men it finds no supporters. The free-coinage-of-silver proposition was kicked and cuffed in the most distressing way by the members of the National Board of Trade in Washington last week, despite the fact that all the old parties were represented in the board.

Rigid economy in public expenditures is the watch word on the Republican side in Congress. This was the recommendation of President McKinley's message, and has been re-echoed by Chairman Cannon of the house appropriation committee, and Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, and there is reason to believe that the Republican party in the present Congress will make a record of economy of which members in all parts of the country will have reason to be proud.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is being received with marked attention in his tour through the south and there is reason to believe that his visit to that section will result in great advantage to its agricultural interests. There is a marked contrast between the attitude of this Republican secretary of agriculture and his Democratic predecessor, who spent most of his time in frowning down the beet-sugar and other laudable industries and devising plans to prevent the distribution of seeds to the farmers of the country.

Give It a Trial.

We hear of some criticisms of the new tariff, but we don't hear of any one who wishes to re-enact the Wilson-Gorman tariff which President Cleveland declared was perditional and permitted it to become a law without his signature. There are some people, just plain, common folks, who think it might be well to give the new tariff a trial of one year at least before denouncing it.—Burlington (Ia.) "Hawkeye."

DIED AT THE STAKE.

HORRIBLE JUSTICE METED OUT TO TWO INDIANS.

An Oklahoma Mob Wreaks Vengeance on the Murderers of a Woman—The Mob After Four Others Who Will Receive the Same Fate if They are Caught.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10.—Charred and burned beyond all semblance of human beings, the frames of Markus McGeisey and Palmer Simpson, the two Seminole Indians who a few days ago murdered Mrs. James Simmons, are still reclining in chains against the blackened trunk of an oak tree in the Seminole nation where on Friday night they met their death in the most awful manner conceivable at the hands of an Oklahoma mob. The flesh is burned from the bones and lies in greasy, ill-smelling particles in the ashes on the ground. The fingers and hands are burned from the frames, and the ghastly skeletons, bereft of feet and ankles, stand on blackened bones in the ashes on the ground. Every vestige of hair and flesh is burned from the heads, and the clinched teeth of the dead men show the great determination to endure their awful punishment in silence with which the Red men died.

Additional details of the horrible work of the mob near Maud postoffice in the Seminole nation last Friday night were received here today. According to this information the mob's work is not yet finished and will only be completed when four more Indians have been dealt with in the same manner as McGeisey and Simpson. The citizens' posse was scouring the country for the four men when the messenger left Maud and it is probable that at least part of the quartette have by this time paid the penalty decreed by the maddened populace.

The crime which led to the burning of the two men was committed on last Thursday. Markus McGeisey was the owner of some property. On his land lived a white family named Simmons. During the absence of the husband on Thursday McGeisey went to the Simmons cabin and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Simmons was at home with her four small children.

The Indian was given the water and then asked for a saddle. On being refused the saddle McGeisey grabbed the woman, who had her baby in her arms, and dragged her out of the house. When the woman attempted to run away the Indian seized a Winchester and dealt her a deadly blow on the head, crushing the skull. The woman died instantly. The murdered woman's husband did not return home Thursday evening and the children were unable to remove the body into the house from where it had fallen in the yard. The little ones stood up and watched their mother's corpse until the bitter cold compelled them to relax their vigil and seek shelter from the weather in the cabin. During the night the body was almost devoured by hogs.

The news of the murder spread rapidly Friday morning, and the whole populace for twenty miles around was aroused. About twenty Indians were arrested. The oldest child told the crowd that McGeisey was the guilty man, and a posse of twenty determined men went to arrest him. Simpson was at McGeisey's home when the posse arrived, and both were taken into custody. A rope was procured and the prisoners were strung up by the neck. On being let down and given an opportunity to talk, both confessed to the crime, and named four others whom they declared were equally guilty. It developed that the Indians desired to get rid of certain white settlers, and that McGeisey had been hired to do the murder.

Poses were at once sent in search of the other four Indians and it was decided to have a wholesale lynching as soon as they could be captured. As night came on, however, and the other four were not captured, the citizens changed their plan and determined to dispose of McGeisey and Simpson without further delay. The feeling was so very bitter against them that the crowd would not be satisfied with the ordinary method of lynching and it was voted to burn them at the stake. The victims were accordingly chained to a post oak tree. Fence rails and dry wood was then piled high about them and in a few minutes the Indians were wrapped in roaring flames, while the timbers crackled beneath their feet. Never a word did the Indians utter while being roasted alive. They apparently saw that they were powerless to resist and endured their lots like stoics. The crowd was composed of not over thirty men, and the work was done in a quiet but thorough and determined manner. Poses continued the search for the other four Indians and it is very probable that if captured they will be dealt with in a like manner.

Late last night Dr. C. P. Lion, chief physician of the Seminole nation, telegraphed to both Indian Agent Wisdom and Marshall Bennett for assistance in quelling the state of war that prevails in the nation. He confirmed the news of the stake burning.

Hypnotist Weds Heiress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—The sensation of the hour here is the marriage which James Carraway, a hypnotist of some note, contracted with Miss Tilley Meyer, daughter of the New York millionaire, Charles Meyer, after an acquaintance of just two hours.

Ohio Miners Want More Wages.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The Ohio miners' convention today decided to ask for an advance of ten cents per ton when the contract for next year is made.

CYCLONE IN KENTUCKY.

Methodist Church and Hotel at Morganfield Wrecked—City Marshal Killed. MORGANFIELD, Ky., Jan. 10.—At 3:30 yesterday afternoon a cyclone struck this city, unroofing the old Methodist church and the Parsons hotel and totally demolishing several business houses. Harvey Sellers, the city marshal, who was in the police office at the time, was instantly killed by falling walls. The storm struck the city from the southwest and only lasted a few seconds.

THREE KILLED.

Farmer Judah and His Two Daughters Struck by a Santa Fe Train.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 10.—Jennings Judah and his two daughters, aged 15 and 14 years, respectively, were struck by an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train Saturday evening and all were instantly killed. The accident occurred at a crossing half a mile west of Atchison, known as Omaha Junction. Judah was a wealthy farmer, who lived one mile east of Cummings, Atchison county. He leaves a widow and two younger children.

Setback for Indians.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 10.—Advices were received here today to the effect that the Mexican government will not give its consent to the colonization of Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians in that country, as is proposed by Kansas City promoters. It is claimed that the colonization law of Mexico prohibits the establishment of colonies of foreigners in that country when the colonists are all of one nationality.

British Failure in India.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The announcement that more than 3,000 lives have been lost on the English side in the warfare against the insurgent tribesmen of the Indian frontier, has aroused a great deal of popular feeling, as it is felt that there is nothing whatsoever to show for this loss of life, and that the entire campaign has been a lamentable failure.

No Place for Durrant's Body.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—There seems to be no place for the body of Theodore Durrant. Both crematoria have positively refused to handle the remains and no cemetery has yet consented to receive them. They are still at the Durrant house and it looks as though they would stay there for some time.

A Cousin of Lincoln Applies for Pension.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 10.—Among the old soldiers who appeared before the Maryville board of examination at its regular weekly meeting last Wednesday, was John Lincoln of Bolckow, Mo. Mr. Lincoln and his sister, Mrs. Washington Hoshor of this city, were second cousins to Abraham Lincoln.

This Cowboy Dies Gaily.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 10.—Deth Burrows, a cowboy of this county, got into a fight across the river in Juarez, Mexico, last night, and in a pitched battle stood off the Juarez police for one hour. Burrows was killed himself, but before biting the dust he killed a gambler, a policeman and fatally wounded two other officers, who died shortly afterward.

Maniac in Havana Cathedral.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while service was in progress in the Cathedral, a man named Ramon Vives entered and fired several revolver shots. The bullets struck the image of St. Peter, destroying the chalice and a hand. The shooting caused the greatest alarm and the people dispersed amid wild confusion. Vives has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Jackson's Memory Honored.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A host of Democrats, quite a number of them from Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin, celebrated Jackson day by a banquet at the Tremont House Saturday evening. William J. Bryan was the principal guest.

Will Look for Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Auditor Castle of the Postoffice department has decided to make an investigation of the accounts rendered by postmasters for the past six months. It is said that the accounts of one postmaster at a presidential office in the West show a deficit of \$230.

Shirtmakers Increase Wages.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Henry Rothschild & Co. have announced an increase of 8 1/2 per cent in wages at their Trenton shirt manufactory to go into effect on Wednesday.

Veteran Newspaper Man Dead.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 10.—Chance L. Harris, one of the oldest newspaper men in the West and veteran of the war of the rebellion, died suddenly here yesterday.

The President's Cousin Dying.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 10.—Robert McKinley, a second cousin of the President, is dying at his home, 52 South Meriden street. All relatives were called and are at his bedside.

Tortoise the Latest Paris Fad.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Living tortoises, with their backs covered with jewels, attached by a gold chain to ladies' dresses are the rage in Paris. They cost about \$30. The society for the protection of animals is agitating the matter.

Work for Ten Thousand Men.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—All the window glass factories in the country under the control of the American Window Glass company were put in operation today. This gives employment to 10,000 men.

A man never forgives a woman unless he has not been guilty himself.

Lots of men can be aggravated into falling into love that couldn't be caught any other way.

On every dairy farm there should be provisions for straining, aerating and cooling the milk in cool atmosphere, free from all stable and other odors. This treatment should take place immediately after the milk is drawn from each cow.

Did you ever know a man to kill a little bear or catch a little fish?

ABOUT PERFUMES.

The Most Agreeable Are Not the Most Helpful to Nerves.

The perfumes which are the most agreeable to the senses are not always the most helpful to the nerves, says the Philadelphia Times. Ambergris, for instance, is positively offensive to many, yet it is said to possess a wonderful power of clearing the brain and driving away those evil spirits known as the "blues." On the other hand, attar of roses, with the suggestion of glowing suns and gorgeous eastern colors, predisposes one to tears. A faint odor of musk acts as a tonic, while civet brings drowsiness of soul, for which the best antidote is the pungent odor of sandalwood. The fragrance of citron is as soothing to nervous people as far-off music. Many perfumes delightful in the open air become particularly disagreeable in a close room. A whole evening can be spoiled by the presence of tuberose or lilies in a reception room. Their strong fragrance has a very bad effect. Magnolia blossoms, too, have a delightful perfume in their native grove, but woe to her who sleeps through the night with a single blossom on her pillow. There are many fragrant flowers, such as carnations, clove pinks, sweetbrier and apple blossoms, that are as beneficial as they are sweet scented. A vivid perfume is nearly always bracing, while a subtle one is generally enervating. One may become positively intoxicated through inhaling the odor of the peach, almond, wild cherry and other blossoms of the same class, because they contain a suggestion of prussic acid.

BAD DIGESTION, BAD HEART.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. The symptoms are much the same. There is, however, a vast difference between the two: organic heart disease is often incurable; apparent heart disease is curable if good digestion be restored. A case in point is quoted from the New Era, of Greensburg, Ind. Mrs. Ellen Colson, Newport, Ind., a woman forty-three years old, had suffered for four years with distressing stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart, and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in vain; the patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death.



A Case of Heart Failure.

She was much frightened but noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was alone at fault, she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced was restored and she now weighs more than for years. Her blood soon became pure and her cheeks rosy.

The case is of general interest because the disease is a very common one. That others may know the means of cure we give the name of the medicine used—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

Whisky is always a fool, equally as bad as love.

Satan doesn't object to a man attending church on Sunday if he gets his services the other six days in the week.

It is a funny sight to see a woman carrying a grip to the depot and pretending it is not heavy.

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

A Liberal Offer to Sufferers of Rheumatism and Other Diseases.

"5 Drops" is a remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, la grippe and kindred ailments. The manufacturers of "5 Drops" have many letters from those restored to health by the use of their remedy, of which the following is a sample:

Buena Vista, Ore.

September 21, 1897.

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs—Your medicine has cured both myself and wife of our rheumatism, and we wish to express our gratitude for the relief we have obtained through your never-failing remedy. I cannot find words loud enough to praise your "5 Drops," and you are at liberty to use my name in connection with your advertisement to those that are sufferers.

Yours respectfully,

WM. WELLS.

During the next thirty days the company will send out 100,000 of their sample bottles for 25 cents a bottle. They do this to allow sufferers to try that remedy. From the past they know that one of their sample bottles of "5 Drops," vince one of the merits of "5 Drops." Large bottle, 500 doses, \$1, and also for the next 30 days 3 bottles for \$2.50. Write to-day to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 167 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. This company is reliable and promptly fill every order.

UNCLE SAM'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



actually starving and requiring his friends to contribute food at this time four years ago, the contrast between the prices which he is now getting and those during the free trade period will certainly make this a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to him. The farmer supplies the bulk of that great mass of productions which go to other parts of the world and bring millions of money into the United States. The exportations of the country in the year now about to end are the heaviest in its entire history. They will reach for the calendar year nearly \$1,100,000,000. In but once in the history of the country did they reach as much as a billion, and that under the administration of the last Republican President, General Harrison. This year they will exceed those of 1892, when they were \$1,015,000,000. And the farmer is getting his share of this prosperity.

Take the manufacturers and the millions of men employed in the various industries which they control or which are tributary to them. Four years ago the shutters were upon the windows, the wheels were silent, the employees were without work. To-day in every community the factories are working on full time, many of them overtime, in some cases running day and night, while thousands upon thousands of workmen and women have received as holiday gifts an increase of from 10 to 20 per cent in their wages. This is the result of the protective system; the conditions of four years ago were the result of the free trade system.

Take the currency of the country, the money in circulation as another example. Two years ago the leaders of the Democratic party began the vigorous agitation in favor of an unsound system of finance in the affairs of the nation. The result was immediately felt in a rapid reduction of the money in circulation. Eighteen months ago its leaders met in Chicago and did what it had been for some time apparent they would do, declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio far different from that which actually exists in the commercial value of silver and gold. And during that campaign it was insisted that only by this false and delusive method could there be produced a sufficient increase in the currency of the country to keep pace with the growth of its population. The result of that agitation was suspension of business, the disappearance of currency, business alarm, still further loss of employment. The rejection of the proposition by the people was felt by an immediate increase in the country, and on this holiday occasion, only a year after the rejection by the people

Food for Thought.

Mr. C. H. Cramp, a short time ago, at the meeting of the board of trade and transportation in New York city, said: "No nation has ever been able to maintain ship-owning by purchasing its ships from the ship-builders of other nations." This remark offers food for thought to members of Congress and to the people generally. The American policy of protection is a broad and national policy and should embrace every American industry within its beneficent workings.

It Is a Gem.



They're Not So Warm.

An investigation of the subject shows that the thirteen countries which made formal protests against certain features of the tariff law of 1897, in the two months in which the details of our exports can be obtained, have purchased \$131,446,503 in value of our products and merchandise, against only \$107,077,586 in the corresponding months of last year under the Wilson law.—York (Pa.) Dispatch.

An Industry Firmly Established.

The new tariff law, with its duty on mirror plate glass, has given rise to what seems the firm establishment of that branch of glass making in this country. The demand is great and growing, and has been met practically solely by foreign makers. Now three plants are in various stages of completion within a short distance of this city, designed to fill the American demand with the American product.—Commonwealth and Glass Worker.